

D-627

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 5. REGISTRY
No. 627
Date January 6, 1939

S.5, Special

REPORT

Subject "Red Flag" (红旗), Issue No.42.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. McKeown

The attached translations of two articles entitled "Creation of a National Defence Government: Reorganization of Kuomintang Government Suggested" and "Ecstasy" are made from a secret communistic publication entitled "Hung Gee" ("Red Flag" 红旗), Issue No.42, of December 21, 1938.

According to a notice appearing on the front page, the periodical is edited by the Red Flag Society (红旗社) and published by the Ta Chung Book Store (大众书社), No. 351 Bubbling Well Road. C.D.C.s 230 Chang Yeh and 280 Li Hai-feng made investigations and found that the address is a fictitious one nor could they discover any copy of the periodical ^{IN} from local book stores. Enquiries are still proceeding.

McKeown
D. S.

DB FILE
P.A. to D.C. (S.B.)
62.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE
JR

~~Comm
info.
"Ecstasy and Communist
propaganda do not usually
go together."
This Robertson
DC(SB)~~

Translation of extracts from a periodical entitled "Red Flag"
(红旗), Issue No.42, dated December 21, 1938.

Pages 1-2

CREATION OF A NATIONAL DEFENCE GOVERNMENT : REORGANIZATION
OF KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED

To oppose the Japanese robbers and to fight for the existence of the country, we have co-operated with the Kuomintang to undertake national salvation work and to establish an anti-Japanese united government, thereby building up an independent, free and happy New China. However, events during the past year have shown us that the Kuomintang is still adopting a watchful attitude towards us while the administration of the National Government is still feudal and opportunist. This will affect the future of the war of resistance.

When the two parties decided to work in co-operation, it was agreed that the national independence, welfare of the people, etc. - the essence of the Three Principles of the People - should be the common doctrine. It was also announced that Communism under the present conditions in China as well as the political policies of the Chinese Communist Party are not contrary to the Three Principles of the People, and the relations between the two parties should be on the basis of equality, mutual assistance, mutual criticism and mutual understanding. Nevertheless, the Kuomintang is still criticising the Communist doctrines on the basis of the Three Principles of the People, while the Military Affairs Commission, under the pretext of centralizing munitions and other supplies, often embarrases the 8th Route Army, thereby hampering the activities of guerrillas. We are not fighting for power or for gain. In order to accomplish the national salvation

work, we have to suggest a reorganization of the National Government.

As regards military affairs, we admit that we are weak and that we are not a match for the merciless gunfire of the enemy. However, the abandonment of some battle fronts is not what was expected at the beginning, such as, in particular, the landing of the enemy at the Bias Bay and the fall of Canton. This is indeed the greatest failure in the war of resistance. We cannot help blaming the authorities for neglect of duty.

After the fall of Canton, talks about peace began to be heard among the Kuomintang. Wang Ching-wei even announced to a Reuter's Correspondent that China would be willing to accept Japan's peace terms if such did not impair the status and existence of the Chinese people. This is ample proof that the Kuomintang comrades still lack a proper conception of the war of resistance. Although General Chiang Kai-shek has declared that those who talk peace are traitors and has decided to wipe out all conciliatory elements in the government, it is inadequate; the only way is to reorganize the National Government immediately. When this has been done, all conciliatory elements will be gone.

In order to promote genuine co-operation between the two parties in the war of resistance, we sincerely suggest to the Party, military, civil and other circles throughout the country that the present government be reorganized and that a united national defense government be created.

Pages 19-20

ECSTASY

In the evening, Siao Zau and I, our bodies entirely naked, lay side by side on a soft bed to our extreme joy and comfort. It is indeed a strange thing that when a female embraces another female, she does not feel any pleasure, but when a female and a male embrace there instantly rises a pleasant feeling.

Men always like to look at the female genital organ. Certain narrow-minded females regard it as a precious thing and seldom reveals it to others. In fact, if everything is disclosed nakedly, there is nothing more to wonder about. The genital organ of a female is not as beautiful as that of a male; the latter can rise and shrink. The female genital organ has only two forms: it is either open or closed. When closed, it is not good to look at at all; when it is open, it is positively ugly.

Siao Zau loves to caress my breasts. Yesterday he again placed a finger on my breast and played with the nipple. The more he rubbed and played with it, the more I enjoyed the pleasant sensation; it made my heart throb.

I had always thought that there must be a bone or muscle in a man's genital organ, otherwise how can it rise up so straight and hard. However, when it shrinks, I feel it and it resembles a hand-warmer. There is no bone or muscle in it.

Yesterday Siao Zau ^{separated} ~~separated~~ my legs. Placing his head towards the lower part of my body, he thrust his tongue deeply into my vagina and moved it about. I could not help allowing the voluptuous water to flow out, as he moved the harder. When he withdrew his tongue, he said while panting for breathe "That thing tastes salty!" How strange! I also have tasted the male organ and it is salty. I did not think that the two things should taste alike.

(P. 331)

G.



R.

RECEIVED
& S. D. REC'D
S. B. D. 627
6 - 3 - 31

No.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

Your Ref. S.B. - D.627.

27th February, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks,
the receipt of your letter dated the 14th February, 1931,
the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


P. Inspector General of Police.
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~



The Deputy Commissioner,
Crime & Special Branches,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REC'D.
S. B. D. 627
No 20 - 2 - 31

Translation of a letter from the Public Safety Bureau (Shanghai)

February 14, 1931.

Commissioner Gerrard,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th inst. forwarding one copy each of the statements of the 9 persons who were arrested in the "Red Flag Daily News" Press.

Dzung Hyl Tsung
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Officer in Special Branch.

Kind to you please

[Signature]
27. (C. S. B.)

*File
20:2:31.*



上海市公安局

BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

CITY GOVERNMENT OF SHANGHAI

逕復者案准本月十一日

貴處來函抄送紅旗日報機關內拘獲犯人九名一案
錄九紙囑為查照等因並附抄件過局除留存
備查外相應函復

查照為荷此致

公共租界工部局警務處總巡賈

局長陳希平 二月十四日

S.B. D.627

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No S. B. D. 627
Date 16 : 2 : 31

February 14, 1931.

Sir,

In reply to your communication No.182 of February 7, 1931, in the matter of reactionary papers entitled Oeng Gi Zuh Pau (红旗报) which are alleged to be sent from Zo Wei Yi Pau Zo (社会医学报社) of No.2138 Sinza Road, Shanghai, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road is a Chinese dwelling, occupied by a Chinese doctor, Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿), who has held the tenancy of the premises for the past five years and who is a citizen of good repute.

Dr. Zia Yung-shou is the business manager of a bi-monthly publication called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is edited by the Chinese doctors named Yu Yung-shuen (俞云山) and Hu Ting-an (胡定安). The offices of the "Public Health and Medical Journal" are at 2138 Sinza Road and it is printed by the Hung Shing Printing Company (洪兴), 222 Shanhaikwan Road. The price of the Journal is 10 cents per copy and the circulation is about 1,000 copies per issue. The policy of the publication is to promote public hygiene and to enlighten people in general medical knowledge.

About the middle of January 1931 Dr. Zia Yung-shou (謝祐壽) received by post, as returned undelivered mail matter, several copies of the inflammatory publications the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers superscribed "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and in order to clear himself of any suspicion of his being connected with the publications he, on January 22, 1931, reported the matter at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and subsequently at the Public Safety Bureau as well as the local Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. He further repudiated any connection with the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" in an advertisement which he caused to be inserted in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.

Following the receipt on February 9, 1931 by the same source of six copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of issues dated from January 27 to February 3, 1931, and eight copies of "The Truth" of various dates prior to and including February 2, 1931, Dr. Zia consulted Chang Chi (張 啓 昌), Attorney-at-Law, 30 Museum Road, on the same day and the latter reported the matter at Sinza Station where he also handed over the literature received. Chang Chi also caused a notice to be inserted in the "Sin Wan Pao", "Shun Pao" and the "Min Kuo Pao" of February 11, 1931 similar to that denial published by Dr. Zia in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.

It is a common practice for inflammatory literature of this type to be wrapped in covers bearing the name of some local concern and addressed to individuals whose correct location has not been

first verified and in the event of non-delivery they are returned by the Postal Authorities to the supposed sender which in this case has resulted in Dr. Zia being victimised.

Some of the copies of literature referred to were posted at the District Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road, which fact has been brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

L. C. A. (CSA)

For Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

[Handwritten mark]

送覆者案准

貴局二月七日第一八二號函開上海新聞路二千一百廿八號社會醫報社郵寄

紅旗日報等情准此查新聞路二千一百廿八號係中國住房由中國醫

生謝錫壽所居謝^住醫生^{名譽顧問佳}兼領佳住在該處已五年與謝錫壽醫生係

社會醫報之發行經理該醫報每兩月出版一次由中國醫生余云坤及

胡定安主筆山海關路二百廿二號洪興印刷所承印其辦事處則設

在新市路二十一一百廿八號內其報價每份壹角銷售之數每期約一千

五百份以改善公共衛生及增進民衆醫葯智識為宗旨在本年正

月間謝醫生^中謝錫壽局退回無法投遞之紅旗日報及誠實報數份皆用

社會醫報之封面皮紙包紮以免除誤會起見謝醫生將決事任事情形

于本年一月廿二日報告本埠國民黨黨部^{公復向}公安局及警備司令部報

告復于一月廿八日登民國報聲明與紅旗日報及實話報無關我二月九

日謝醫生又由郵局收到一月廿七日至二月三日之紅旗日報六份二月二日及

以前日期之實話報八份謝醫生接得後即委託博物院路廿號張驥

律師辦理律師即報告新聞捕房並將該項報紙系該捕房備案

律師并登二月十一日登申報^{代為}新民國報等^{代為}查反動份子每將該項

煽動人心之印刷品用上書某行店號之封皮紙包紮^{發出其收件人之}送給無差確地址確

至事前並未查問以致該項郵件^經網及^無法投遞^{郵局}即將其退回封皮上假書之寄件人其實

該行店或號^商並未有此項文件寄出^人謝醫生即此證也上述之反動報紙

有數份投于北四川路郵政總局故已將該事報告該局注意矣相應

函覆即希查照為荷此致

上海市公安局之長

副警務部長安士

二月十六日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. R. C. Station,
No. S. B. D. 627
Date February 13, 1931
at 13 - 2 - 31

(full) Despatch No. 182 from the Public Safety Bureau, Shanghai

Made by D. I. Robertson

Forwarded by *John Robertson, Capt.*

With reference to the attached Despatch No. 182 from the Public Safety Bureau, Shanghai, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road a Chinese dwelling, is occupied by a Chinese doctor, Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿), who has held the tenancy of the premises for the past five years and who is a citizen of good repute.

Dr. Zia Yung-shou is the business manager of a bi-monthly publication called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is edited by the Chinese doctors named Yu Yung-chuen (余云岫) and Hu Ting-an (胡定安). The offices of the "Public Health and Medical Journal" are at 2138 Sinza Road and it is printed by the Hung Shing Printing Company (洪兴), 222 Shanhaikwan Road. The price of the Journal is 10 cents per copy and the circulation is about 1,500 copies per issue. The policy of the publication is to promote public hygiene and to enlighten the people on general medical knowledge.

About the middle of January, 1931 Dr. Zia Yung-shou (谢筠寿) received by post, as returned undelivered mail matter, several copies of the inflammatory publications the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers superscribed "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and in order to clear himself of any suspicion of his being connected with these publications he, on January 22, 1931, reported the matter at the local Kuomintang Headquarters and subsequently at the Public Safety Bureau as well as the local Defence Commissioner's Headquarters. He further repudiated any connection with the "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" in an advertisement which he caused

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

-2-

Station, _____
Date _____ 19

(in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

to be inserted in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.

Following the receipt on February 9, 1931 by the same source, of six copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of issues dated from January 27 to February 3, 1931 and eight copies of "The Truth" of various dates prior to and including February 2, 1931, Dr. Zia consulted Chang Chi (張其), Attorney-at-Law, 20 Museum Road, on the same day and the latter reported the matter at Sinza Station where he also handed over the literature received. Chang Chi also caused a notice to be inserted in the "Sin Wan Pao", "Shun Pao" and the "Min Kuo Pao" of February 11, 1931 similar to that denial published by Dr. Zia in the Min Kuo Pao on January 28, 1931.

It is a common practice for inflammatory literature of this type to be wrapped in covers bearing the name of some local concern and addressed to individuals whose correct location has not been first verified and in the event of non-delivery they are returned by the Postal Authorities to the supposed sender which in this case has resulted in Dr. Zia being victimised.

Some of the copies of literature referred to were posted at the District Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road which fact has been brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities.

Henry Rolston
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

Similar literature
has been sent to Hongkong
from the same address.
vide D. 627 which con-
tains a letter from Hongkong
Police. This file is now
with the S. (1).


12/2.

SI, For attention
please.


12:2:31

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

12/1/1931.

To

Leg.

Please attach this
to appropriate file.
If you have not
already given this
case a number
and indexed it on
your special card
for cases, please
do so now.

WJ

January 9, 1931.

No. S. B. D. 627

file 15 - 2 - 31

"RED FLAG DAILY NEWS" - Printing base raided.

Acting on information that the "Red Flag Daily News", the semi-official organ of the Chinese C.P., was being printed in the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (), 67 Yalu Road, a watch was kept on that address with the result that at about 8.30 a.m. on January 9 two detectives observed a man emerge from the shop with a bundle of papers under his arm. On being challenged he was found to have about 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" of January 8, 1931. At this point five or six men rushed out of the shop, attacked the detectives and attempted to seize their pistols. One of the two officers was so manhandled that he and his colleague were compelled to fire, five shots being fired. This resulted in the assailants decamping, although one of them was subsequently arrested. So far as can be ascertained, no person was hit. Immediately following this incident, a posse of detectives arrived on the scene and carried out a raid on the premises, an ordinary Chinese dwelling with the bottom floor used as a printing room and one upstairs room as a typesetting room. In the printing room were one press and three small machines, all treadle driven, and one paper cutting machine, while the typesetting room contained about half a ton of lead type. On the roller of the printing press was found a complete and legible impression of the "Red Flag" of the issue seized a few minutes previously.

On information furnished by the man carrying the copies of the paper, a visit was made to 1033 Woosung Road, where a back room on the ground floor was found to have been used as communication office of the "Red Flag". Investigation showed that this room was looked after by an old woman who had decamped before the arrival of the police. From a statement made by the same accused, it appears that he went each evening to this room and obtained from the old woman the type, all set and complete, for the next issue of the "Red Flag". After printing, the copies were delivered by him to the old woman. A search of the room, however, produced nothing incriminating, the only furniture consisting of a table and a bed.

There was ample evidence that the Dah Tsong Printing Shop undertook legitimate business and an examination of the account books showed no reference to transactions regarding the "Red Flag".

It was also learned that on December 20 a Chinese of the student class and speaking the Honan dialect came to the Dah Tsong with a frame containing type set for printing. He asked if it could be printed on the premises and it was eventually agreed between him and the brother of the proprietor that the printing should be done at the rate of \$15.00 for each issue of 3,000 copies. It was also agreed that the money should be paid three issues in advance. In all the shop received \$225.00 from this man who called at the shop every three days.

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against Printers

Nine Chinese apprehended on January 9 at printing shop No. 67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, appeared before the Court on January 10 when six of them were remanded in custody and the remaining three, a subtenant and two apprentices, on shop security,

Reg. Please attach Wple.
ML
12:1:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRATION
No. S. B. D. 627.
date 16 - 2 - 31

H

February 14 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 24 on the subjects of the She Wei Yi Bo She (社會醫報社), 2138 Sima Road, Shanghai, and the National Chinese Seamen's Union, and to inform you that investigation shows that the name of the former organization has been unlawfully used on wrappers of communistic matter for the purpose of evading the postal censors. This method of disseminating communistic literature has been resorted to on several occasions when the names of well known Shanghai firms have been used. The "She Wei Yi Bo She", which has existed at this address for the past three years, is a small but bona fide medical body, the promoter being a Chinese doctor named Xia Yang-shou (謝筠壽).

Regarding the National Chinese Seamen's Union this body would seem to be analogous with the Chinese National Seamen's General Labour Union, a secret communistic organization which has been responsible for the dissemination of communistic literature samples of which came into the hands of the Municipal Police during October, 1930. This Union is not known to have its headquarters here

* See No. 6323.

and its influence among local reactionary elements is small. This may be due to the fact that the Chinese Seamen's General Labour Union in Shanghai receives a monthly subsidy of \$1,600.00 from the Central Kuomintang, Nanking, and is all powerful among the sea-faring classes locally.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Deputy Commissioner
(Crime & Special Branches).



Inspector-General of Police,
Hongkong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. 831 E. R. C. Station,
No. S. B. D. 627
Date February 13, 1931
ate 13 - 2 - 31
re: Communist

Subject (in full) Letter from Hongkong Police Headquarters
literature and "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union".

Made by D.I. Robertson

Forwarded by

Jho Robertson Supt.

In reference to the attached letter from the Inspector-General of Police, Hongkong, dated January 24, 1931 re: Communistic literature purporting to have been sent by the She Wui Yi Bo She (社會醫報社) of 2138 San Chap (Sinza) Road and intercepted in Hongkong and "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" the headquarters of which are reported to be in Shanghai, inquiries show that 2138 Sinza Road is occupied by a Chinese doctor named Zia Yung-shou (謝爾考), who has lived and carried on a medical practice there for the past five years. Dr. Zia Yung-shou also assists in the editing and publishing of a bi-monthly periodical called "The Public Health and Medical Journal" which is despatched in wrappers bearing the printed name and address of the Journal.

Prior to January 22, 1931 Dr Zia had delivered to him, as returned undelivered mail matters, several copies of the communistic publications "Red Flag Daily News" and "The Truth" enclosed in wrappers bearing the printed name and address of "The Public Health and Medical Journal" and on February 9, 1931 he received a further batch of the same literature which was returned in the same manner. This procedure of despatch of communistic literature has been resorted to on several occasions when the names of other well known Shanghai firms were used.

"The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" seems to be analogous to the Chinese National Seamen's General Labour Union, which is a secret Communist organization and was responsible for the dissemination of communistic propaganda matter in the Settlement, samples of which came into

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, _____

Date _____ 19__

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

possession of the Municipal Police during October, 1930. This organization is not known to have its headquarters here and from the amount of literature, which is alleged to emanate from it, coming to our notice its influence among the reactionary elements is not very powerful. This may be due to the fact that the Chinese Seamen's General Labour Union which is situated at 450 Jukong Road, Chapei, receives a subsidy of \$1,600 per month from the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking and is therefore all powerful among the sea-faring classes in Shanghai.

Henry Robertson
D. I.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

No.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD
BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE
TO THIS LETTER.

G.



R.

STANDARD FORM NO. 1
C. & S. L. REPLY
No. S. B. D. 627
date 31. 1. 1931.

**POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
HONG KONG.**

CONFIDENTIAL.

24th January, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a quantity of Communist literature is from time to time intercepted in Hong Kong, which purports to have been sent by the She Wui Yi Bo She of 2138, San Chap Road, Shanghai. This literature is sent to various addresses in Hong Kong and consists chiefly of a newspaper by the name of the "Red Flag" and another newspaper by the name of the "Shat Wa".

I would be much obliged if you would give me any information regarding the organisation mentioned and also whether steps could be taken to curb its activities.

Communist activity has been steadily on the increase in recent months in Hong Kong. A large number of Communist agitators have been arrested, together with large quantities of Communist literature. Information in possession of Police here indicates that the power behind Communism, at any rate in Hong Kong, is in the hands of the Members of the proscribed Seamen's Union, which now styles itself - "The Nationalist Chinese Seamen's Union" - the Headquarters of which are reported to be in Shanghai.

I shall be further much obliged for any

- 2 -

information regarding this organisation and its activities
which you may be able to give me.

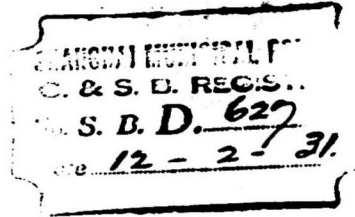
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


D. Inspector-General of Police.

The Deputy Commissioner,
(Crime & Special Branches),
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.



February 11, 1931.

Sir,

I forward herewith, for your information, tabulated statements regarding nine Chinese who were arrested at 67 Yalu Road, a printing base of the "Red Flag Daily News", on January 9, 1931. The case against these individuals was concluded on February 9, 1931.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,


Commissioner of Police.

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

送啓者 敝處 于本年一月

九日在鳴緣路六十七號事

印紅旗日報平機國內拘獲

犯人九名解送法院究辦

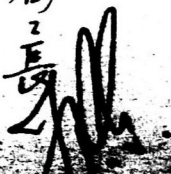
該案已于二月九日審結

特將該九犯之供單

抄附呈即希查照

此致

上海市公安局長



附年二月十一日

副警務長

February II, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward
herewith, for your information, tabulated
statements regarding nine Chinese who were
arrested at 67 Yalu Road, a printing base
of the "Red Flag Daily News", on January 9, 1931.
The case against these individuals was concluded
on February 9, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,


Commissioner of Police.

Le Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession,
Shanghai.

Station Hongkew.

C.R.No. 48.

Date 10th January 1931.

Tabulated statement of . Zien Zung Sa . (張宗祥) .

Native of Shaoshing Age ... 55. Married...

Length of residence in Shanghai Since 1925

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1925

Profession or business : Nil

Business address : Nil

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Shaoshing.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the State, Cont. to Art. 103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Fined \$30 on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a raid by the Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (*) Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News were seized. Accused states that her son opened the Dah Tsung about 4 years ago and she denies knowing what newspapers her son printed.

Station Hongkew.

C.R.No. ⁴⁸...

Date 10th January 1931.

Tabulated statement of Zien Zung Sa (叶宗素).

Native of Shaoching Age ... 55. Married...

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1925

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1925

Profession or business : Nil

Business address : Nil

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Shaoching.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road.

Charge : ~~Offences against the Internal Security of the State, Cont. to~~
Art. 103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Fined \$30 on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : Accused was arrested during the course of a raid
by the Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (* 4)
Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies
of the Red Flag Daily News were seized.
Accused states that her son opened the Dah
Tsung about 4 years ago and she denies knowing
what newspapers her son printed.

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Yang Ung-bei (楊恩培)

Native of Tsingkiangpu (清江浦) Age 24 Single

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1916

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since 1916

Profession or business : Printer

Business address: Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 67 Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place: Wong Ka Ming Village (王子明), Tsingkiangpu.

Time, date and place of arrest: 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Rd.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art.6 of the Law relating to the suppression of counter revolutionaries.

Sentence Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Yang Ung-bei, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he first made the acquaintance of Chien King-kan and Chien King-kao (錢金高) at the Loo Shih (盧世) Printing Concern (Japanese), Haining Road, and that he was engaged by these individuals as a printer during July 1930. He admits knowing that Chien King-kao was responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag", but denies ever having assisted him in this work.

Date Jan. 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Liu Ah-tseng (劉阿生)

Native of Ningpo

Age 23.

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1922

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since July 1930

Profession or business : Printer

Business address : Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 67 Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai: 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native Place: Han Shu Hsien (杏樹下), West Gate, Ninghai.
near Ningpo

Time, date and place of arrest: 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Road

Offences against the Internal Security of the States contrary to
Charge: Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art 6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence: Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances:

Liu Ah-tseng, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No. 67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News", was being printed. Accused states that he was engaged as a printer by this firm in July, 1930, on the recommendation of one named Yang Kuo-sung (楊國升). Liu admits knowing that Chien Liang-nyi (錢良義), the brother of the proprietor Chien King-kan (錢金鑑), was responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag" but denies having taken any active part himself in the printing of this paper.

Li Hongkew.

C.R.No. 48.

Date 10th January 1931

Tabulated statement of .. Li Zao Chong ..

李兆宗

Native of Shanghai Age 19

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1911

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since May 1930

Profession or business : Type setter

Business address : 67 Yalu Road

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Born in Tongshan Road, Dayside.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31. Yalu Road.

Charge : ~~Offences against Internal Security of the State Cont.to~~
Art.103 of the C.C.P.C.and Art.6 of the Law relating to
suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence : Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances : ~~Accused was arrested during the course of a~~
~~raid by the Municipal Police on the Dah~~
~~Tsung () Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road~~
~~when 3,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News~~
~~were seized.~~
Accused states that he was apprenticed to
the printing trade three years ago and
commenced in the Dah Tsung () in May
1930 as a typesetter. He states that the
Rede Flag Daily News was printed at midnight
while he was asleep.

Station Hongkew .

C.R.No.....

Date 10th January, 1931.....

Tabulated statement of .. Hwa Zung Liang 許=張

Native of Zhaunling Shaoshing Age 18

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1928

Length residence in the settlement : Since 1928

Profession or business : Apprentice

Business address : 67 Yalu Road

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in native place : Yuyao (俞姚), Shaoshing.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.30 a.m. 9/1/31 Yalu Road.

Charge : Offences against Internal Security of the State, Cont. to
Art. 103 of the C.C.P.C. and Art. 6 of the law relating to the
~~suppression of Counter-Revolutionaries.~~

Sentence : Not guilty on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances :

Special circumstances: Accused was arrested during the course of a raid by Municipal Police on the Dah Tsung (大中) Printing Shop 67 Yalu Road when 3,000 copies of the Red Flag Daily News were seized.

Accused states that he came to work at the Dah Tsung (大中) in 1928 as an apprentice. He states that the Red Flag was printed about midnight by Chien King Kao (錢景高) and others not in custody. Accused also assisted from time to time in the printing of the Red Flag.

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated statement of Zao keng-fah (曹柏芳)

Native of Footung

Age 19. Married

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1924

Length of residence in the Settlement : Since October, 1929.

Profession or business : Printer

Business address : S. Vee Printing Co. (四三街) (Japanese), corner of Yalu and Woosung Rds.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Rd.

Address in Native place : 13 Zung Chi Li (江陰縣). Kwang Ying Kuo

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31, 67 Yalu Rd.

Charge : Offences against the Internal Security of the States Con. to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Special Circumstances

Zao Kengfah, was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he has been employed as a printer with the S. Vee Printing Shop (四三街) at the corner of Yalu and Woosung Roads for the past two years and lives in an upstairs room at 67 Yalu Road as a sub-tenant. He claims to be uninterested in the activities of the Dah Tsong (大仲) Printing shop and declares that he never at anytime assisted them in their work.

Sentence : Not guilty 9/2/31.

Date Jan. 10, 1931.

Tabulated Statement of Chien Liang-nyi (陳良義); alias

Native of Shaoshing

Age 20

Single

Chien King-kao ()

Length of residence in Shanghai: Since 1920

Length of residence in the Settlement: Since 1924

Profession or business: Printer

Business address: 67 Yalu Road

Private Address in Shanghai: 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native Place: Tai Feng Lur (開風樓), Sing Kai Wo (書園河) City.

Time, date and place of arrest: 8 a.m. 9/1/31 on Yalu Road.

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State San. to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence: 8 months' imprisonment on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances: Chien Liang-nyi (陳良義), alias Chien King-kao (陳金高) was arrested outside the Dah Tsong

(大東) Printing shop, 67 Yalu Road on January 9 for having in his possession some 3,000 copies of the "Red Flag Daily News" of January 8, 1931. He stated that on or about December 23, 1930, an unknown Chinese of the student class, speaking the Honan dialect, who styled himself the Liang Yeu (良友) Advertising Agency, brought a 'chase' to the shop to be printed. It was agreed that 3,000 copies of each issue would be printed at a cost of \$15, the money to be paid every three issues in advance. The printed copies were delivered by Chien to a room on the ground floor in the rear of 1033 Chiu Yuen Li (秋遠里), off Chapoo Road at 8 a.m. daily and he returned at 9 p.m. each evening to obtain the 'chase' for the next issue. A search of this room, however, failed to reveal anything of an incriminating nature. This place was used as a communication office of the "Red Flag" and was looked after by an old woman who absconded prior to the arrival of the Police. The papers were printed at night by Chien himself, who admits that he was aware of the fact that their contents were purely of a communistic nature. His brother Chien King-kan (陳金鑑), who is the proprietor of the shop, on discovering the nature of the paper, remonstrated with him, but was told not to interfere as he (Chien Liang-nyi) would take full responsibility in the matter. In all \$225 had been received by Chien Liang-nyi.

Date January 10, 1931.

Tabulated Statement of Chien Chin-kan (錢金鑑)

Native of Shaoshing

Age 28. Married

Length of residence in Shanghai : Since 1902.

Length of residence in the Settlement : August, 1925.

Profession or business: Shop master

Business address : Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), Yalu Rd.

Private address in Shanghai : 67 Yalu Road

Address in Native place : Taivung Road (丹鳳路), Nantao, Shanghai.

Time, date and place of arrest : 8.20 a.m. 9/1/31 67 Yalu Road

Charge: Offences against the Internal Security of the State contrary to Art. 103 of the C.C.R.C. and Art. 6 of the Law relating to the suppression of Counter Revolutionaries.

Sentence six months' imprisonment on 9/2/31.

Special Circumstances :

Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) was arrested during the course of a raid on the Dah Tsong (★) Printing Shop, No.67 Yalu Road, where the "Red Flag Daily News" was being printed. He states that he is the proprietor of this concern and that his brother Chien Liang-nyi (錢良義) was employed as manager, accountant and proofreader. He admits knowing that the "Red Flag" was printed by his brother and on discovering the nature of the paper he remonstrated with him but was told not to interfere as he (Chien Liang-nyi) would take full responsibility in the matter.

Extract from the Police Intelligence Report of 10/2/31

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against
Printers of

The case against nine Chinese who were apprehended on January 9 at a printing shop at No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, was concluded at the Court on February 9, when one was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment, one to 6 months and one to a fine of \$30.00 while the remaining six were found not guilty.

JH
12-2-31
11/2

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

30.1.1931.

To

Reg.

Please send
to D.C. (Dir.'s)

AC Chinese

JH

Return to
Special Branch
Report with
copy of the order
issued
for the
H.K. Reg.

W

20.2.31. R.C.C.

JAN 30 1931

COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Divisional Orders dated January 31st. 1931

No. 3890

C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Lin (L) is advanced 4 months
in his class for good work in connection with suppression
of a communistic paper.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. _____ Station,

Date January 29, 1931

Subject (in full) Recommendation for an award of seniority

Made by Supt. Robertson

Forwarded by _____

For good work in connection with the locating on
January 9 at 67 Yalu Road of the shop responsible for the
printing of the "Red Flag Daily News", a communistic news-
paper (see Hongkew Crime Register No.48), I recommend
that C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Ling (滕海林), Louza, be awarded
four months' seniority.

J. Robertson
Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches)

*I wish to support the above
recommendation.*

J.H.
29/1/31.

*afford
to Bureau
order*

JAN 31 1931

(Dir) Lagus
29/1/31
St. (C.R.)

C O P Y

S. 1

January 29, 1931.

Recommendation for an award of seniority.

For good work in connection with the locating on January 9 at 67 Yalu Road of the shop responsible for the printing of the "Red Flag Daily News", a communistic newspaper (see Hongkew Crime Register No.48), I recommend that C.D.C. 96 Teng Hai Ling (鄧海林), Louza, be awarded four months seniority.

(Sd) Thos Robertson
Superintendent.

D.C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

I wish to support the above recommendation.

T.P.G.

29-1-31.

D.C. (Div)

I agree.

R.C.Aiers
D.C.(C & S)

30-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. R. L. Station,
No. S. B. D. 627
Date January 22 1931.
ate 29 - 1 - 31.

Subject (in full) Recommendation for Reward.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson.

I recommend the issue of a reward from the Secret Service Fund of \$75.00 to an informer whose information led to a raid on Dah Tsong Printing Shop, 67 Yalu Road, which had been responsible for the daily printing of the "Red Flag". Between three and four thousand copies of this periodical were seized together with the printing machinery. The case against nine persons arrested at this establishment is still under remand.

The informer in this case worked under the supervision of C.D.C. 96 (Louza) who, for some time past, has shown a keen interest in matters political, and I recommend he be given four months ~~advancement~~ *seniority*.

*OK.
draft.
Recd.*

Thos Robertson
Superintendent.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Br's).

*D.C. (Cr. and Sp. Br's),
I recommend that a reward
of \$75.00 be issued to the informer,
and that C. D. C. 96 be given four
months advancement.*

*Paid to Sup. Robertson
29/1/31*

St. (Coh)

29:1:31.

copy

"C" Division
Hongkew Police Station
January 30, 1931.

Diary No.48/3,

Nature of Offence: Possession of
Communist literature.

Record of Investigation.

Further to Crime Diary No.2, the Judicial Police sealed up the premises at C.67 Yalu Road, at 4 p.m.15/1/31. On forenoon of 22/1/31, one Zee Ding Kwei, residing at 9 Kong Yue Lee off North Szechuen Road, made application before Judge Doo, at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court to claim certain property sealed up in premises at C67 Yalu Road. Permission was granted and P.S.218 V. Vishnevsky, of Judicial Police accompanied Zee Ding Kwei to 67 Yalu Road, where the property (paper labels and block) were handed over.

On 25/1/31, two S.S.D.Court summonses Nos 85 and 86 and one "Dee Piau" were received at Hongkew Station, to be served on two witnesses named Foo Ping Yuen and Zung Tsung Hai, guaranters for the 3rd and 9th accused.

This case will come up for hearing at 2 p.m. on 4/2/31 in the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court.

Jas F. Omand
D.S.157.

Translation of extracts from a Communistic paper called the "Red Flag Daily News", official paper of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, dated January 8, 1931.

Manifesto issued on January 3, 1931, by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in connection with the February 7th Anniversary.

To labourers, peasants, soldiers, and poor people throughout the country.

To resist the oppression by militarists, capitalists, and Imperialists, the Chinese labouring class started a splendid struggle for the first time on February 7, 1925. Eight years have now elapsed and the general situation has undergone great changes. Revolutionary movements are spreading throughout the world and the capitalists are experiencing an unprecedented economic crisis. In a word, the foundation of the ruling class is now shaking.

For this reason the World Imperialists are attacking the proletariat, increasing the oppression of the labouring classes in Colonies, and making progressive preparations to suppress revolutionary movements by means of force and to launch an attack upon Soviet Russia. The economic oppression and White Terrorism are the most serious in China. After the Changsha incident, the Chinese landlords, capitalists, reactionaries and their supporters ---the Imperialists ---attacked the Red Army and the Soviet areas with gunboats, aeroplanes, bombs and poisonous gas with a view to exterminating the Chinese revolution.

With the approach of the end of the Lunar Year, the capitalists and other reactionaries are attacking us with re-doubled efforts. The capitalists desire to abolish our Lunar year holidays and New Year Bonus; the landlords desire to increase the rents and to demand repayment of debts from farmers; and the superior military officers are retaining the pay of soldiers and forcing them to attack their own brothers---the Red Army of peasants and labourers.

Poor people are poorer this year because everything is now so dear. Moreover, the Kuomintang Government, which is representing the capitalists and landlords, has issued an order to abolish the Lunar Calendar. The benefits which the labourers are entitled to at the end of the Lunar Year are thus abolished. With the general economic depression and the heavy oppression at the hands of Chinese and foreign capitalists, landlords, rich farmers, militarists and corrupt officials, a large percentage of Chinese labourers, peasants, and poor people will be starved.

Apart from oppressing and attacking us, our enemies are planning to deceive us under the pretext of mediating in the disputes between labourers and capitalists, and also to convene the citizens' national conference. Chen Tseu of the Reorganization Party, Trotsky of the Elimination Party and the leaders of the Yellow Labour Unions are their running dogs for propaganda work.

The present circumstances prove that the labourers, soldiers, peasants and proletariat in cities and towns under the jurisdiction of the Kuomintang are unable to secure livelihood. The only thing they can do is to rise and to offer resistance.

Before and after the February 7 Anniversary, there are many anniversaries. January 17 is the anniversary of the death of Liebknecht and Rosenberg, leaders of the German labourers who opposed the world war of the Imperialists and sacrificed themselves for opposing Capitalism. January 21 is the

anniversary of the death of Lenin, founder of the Soviet Socialism. February 7 is the anniversary on which the Chinese proletariat were massacred owing to their revolution. February 16 is the Lunar New Year. These are dates on which Chinese labourers, peasants and other masses should struggle. We should follow our revolutionary heroes by standing under the slogans of the Chinese Communist Party. Thus we shall attack our enemy and bring about success.

The most important thing for us to do is to support the Soviet mother country, to prohibit the Imperialists, the Kuomintang and militarists, from boycotting Soviet commerce in China, from refusing to recognize the Harbinovsk protocol, from obstructing the Sino-Russian negotiations, from making a second attack upon the Soviet along the Chinese Eastern Railway, from declaring war against the Soviet and from allowing our enemy to use their fingers to point at the Soviet.

We must support the Chinese Soviet and the Red Army. We must not allow the Imperialists to despatch gunboats and aeroplanes to attack Soviet areas and massacre our revolutionary brethren. The Red Army as well as the labour and peasant masses in Soviet areas must oppose the attack by the Kuomintang. We must support the 1st national conference of Soviet representatives and elect our own representatives to the Conference. We must now allow our enemies to transport our bullet or one dollar for the attack of the Red Army or the Soviet areas.

Overthrow the citizens' conference. Support the self political power of the labourers and peasants as well as the Soviet political power.

Overthrow the running dogs and capitalists. Propagate the Citizens' Conference and the mediation between labourers and capitalists. Obstruct the Reorganization Party, the Elimination Party of Chen Tou Siu and Trotsky, and the activities of the leaders of Yellow labour unions.

Oppose the deduction of New Year Bonus of double pay, the intensified oppression of labourers, the increase of rent, taxes and revenue and the reduction of soldiers wages, the oppression of students by school authorities. Struggle for the non-payment of debts, revenue or taxes. Pretest against the attack on labourers, peasants and poor people by landlords and capitalists. Struggle for the 8-hour working day, the increase of wages and the issuing of allowance to the unemployed. The Communist Party is your genuine leader and the Soviet is your political power.

Join the Red Labour Union, the peasants cooperative association, the hired peasants union, the poor peasants group, the poor people's cooperation Association, the revolutionary students union and other revolutionary organizations, the Red Army, and the Communist Party. Struggle for your own economic and political privileges under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party orders strikes, suspension of drills and studies and the holding of demonstrations on the anniversaries of February 7 in order to commemorate Lenin, Liennock, Rosenberg and the martyrs of this incident. Long live the Chinese labouring and peasant masses as well as the Soviet Revolution.

C O P Y

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for 10/1/31

Stn No. E.9028-36

Register No. 5/19623-31 Station: Hongkew Procurator Judge Mr. Soong

<u>Accused</u>								
(1)	Zien King Kan.	(錢金高)	Shippmaster.	Aged	28			
(2)	Zien King Kao.	(錢金高)	Printer.	"	20			
(3)	Zau Kung Fah.	(曹存發)	"	"	19			
(4)	Hua Zung Liang.	(華仁良)	Appfentice	"	18			
(5)	Lee Zau Chong.	(李兆昌)	Printer	"	19			
(6)	Liu Ah Tsung	(劉阿聰)	"	"	23			
(7)	Yang Ung Bai.	(楊恩培)	"	"	24			
(8)	Chin Chen Sz.	(陳陳氏)	Female	"	55			
(9)	Zah Jin Zung	(在日成)	Apprentice	"	14			

Charge Offence against the Internal Security of the State

Cont. to Art.103, Sec.1, of the C.C.R.C.

For that they on the 9th Day of January 1931 at C.67 Yalu Road did commit an offence against the internal security of the State.

Further charged :-

Contrary to Article 6 of the Law relating to the Suppression of Counter Revolution

For that they at the same time and place did propagate a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three People's Principles.

Further charged :-

Against the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused.

Contrary to Article 142, sec. 1, of the C.C.R.C.

for that they at 8.30 a.m. on the 9.1.31 at C.67 Yalu Road did assault C.D.C. 96, Dun Han Ling, and C.D.C. 215, Chang Yu Shing, while being engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties.

Proceedings

Mr. King S Kum appeared for the Police.

Mr. Wong Boo Ching for the 1st accused.

Mr. Kum :- The accused are charged under Articles 103 of the Criminal Code and 6 of the Anti-Revolutionary Law and the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused are further charged with assaulting two Chinese detectives in the execution of their duty. At 6.30 a.m. on the 8th January, two detectives, acting on information received, went to C.67 Yalu Road and the accused were arrested there. C.D.C. 96 of Louza Station received information that the place was a Communist printing establishment. This detective and

C.D.C. 188 saw the 2nd accused leave the shop with a bundle of newspapers and they stopped him and found that they were copies of the "Red Flag". They then arrested the 2nd accused and then the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused came out of the shop and assaulted the two C.D.C.s. The 2nd accused then escaped and ran into No.66 Yalu Road and was later arrested there. The accused have admitted printing 15 issues of the "Red Flag". The 1st accused is the owner of the shop. The 2nd accused was in possession of about 4,000 copies of the newspaper when he was arrested. There are some printing machines in the premises and so I ask that a sealing order be issued to seal the shop. C.D.C. 96 was sent to hospital to have his injuries attended to and this is the doctor's certificate (produced).

D.S. Omand:- Acting on information received by C.D.C. 96, D.S.I. Papp, myself, D.P.S. MacAdie and Clerk Dah Kung Yong of the Special Branch, C.D.C.s 96, 188 and 215, went to the Dah Tsong Printing Shop at C.67 Yalu Road yesterday morning. Before the raid C.D.C.s 215 and 96 waited near the shop and they saw the 2nd accused leave with a bundle of papers which were found to be copies of the "Red Flag". When they challenged him a number of assistants from the shop rushed out and assaulted the detectives and attempted to take away their pistols, with the result that they were ~~compelled~~ compelled to open fire. C.D.C. 96 fired two shots and C.D.C. 215 three shots but nobody was injured by them. Myself and the rest of the party were at this time waiting at the corner of Miller Road and we were informed as to what had happened by C.D.C. 188. When we arrived there the 2nd accused had disappeared and we went into the shop and arrested all the accused there.

except the 2nd accused. I went up the back stairs and saw the 2nd accused disappear over the drying stage into the next house. A search of the house was made and he was found hiding in a downstairs back room. In the shop we found some printing machines and some type already composited for printing the "Red Flag". We also found the chops of the 1st and 2nd accused. This wooden pistol was also found on the premises and the Court will see that it is an imitation of an automatic. These account books were also found but bear no entry relating to the "Red Flag". (various articles mentioned produced). At the station C.D.C.s 96 and 215 identified the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused as the people who assaulted them. The 2nd accused later took us to 1033 Joosung Road where he was to deliver the 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" to an old woman residing in a room there. This woman had absconded when we got there. All the accused have made statement admitting the parts they took in this affair.

C.D.C. 96 :- I received information that C.67 Yalu Road was a printing shop where Communist newspapers were being printed and so I reported it to my superiors. At 6 a.m. yesterday myself and two other C.D.C.s went and kept a watch on the premises and at about 8.30 a.m. the 2nd accused left the shop with a bundle of newspapers and I stopped him. I asked him what they were and then I saw that they were copies of the "Red Flag" and therefore attempted to arrest him. The 2nd accused then called out and the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th accused ran out of the shop and assaulted us and attempted to take away our pistols. In the meantime the 2nd accused escaped. I fired two shots and C.D.C. 215 fired three but the accused were not injured. The 2nd

and 8th accused both bit me during the struggle.

After the shots were fired they all ran into the shop and the rest of the party came along and we arrested them. We found the 2nd accused hiding under a bed in the next house.

C.D.C.s 188 and 215 corroborated.

D.S. Onqnd :- Two other men named King Van Liang and Yue Gee Long, who were concerned with these accused, escaped.

1st accused :- I am the owner of the shop. I have five assistants and three apprentices. The 2nd accused is my brother and the 3rd accused only lives in a loft over the shop which he rents from me. The 4th accused is an apprentice and the 5th an assistant. The 7th is also an assistant and the 8th is my mother. The 9th is an apprentice. I print advertisements and theatre programmes. The copies of the "Red Flag" were printed by my brother without my knowledge and when I found out I told him not to do so as it was against the law. He printed 4,000 copies a day for \$15.00 and he has been printing them for ten days.

2nd accused :- The Liang Yue Advertising Co. brought the type for the "Red Flag" to the shop on the 29th December and asked me to print the newspaper. I printed three issues and received \$15.00. I did it because I was short of cash. I did the printing of them during the night and at first the 1st accused knew nothing about it. I used to take the copies out of the shop at 5.30 a.m. The other accused knew nothing about it. I did not consult the detectives but I and my mother plotted with them. I ran away while my mother was plotting with

them. The 5th, 6th and 7th were not concerned in the assault.

3rd accused :- I live in a room over the shop and work in a Japanese shop on Miller Road. I know nothing about the newspapers.

4th accused :- I am an apprentice in the shop and help to tread the printing machines but I cannot read.

5th accused :- I am a compositor in the shop at \$9.00 per month. I know nothing about the "Red Flag" and did not assault the detectives. I was in bed when I was arrested.

6th accused :- I am also a compositor in the shop. I did not assault the detectives and was also in bed when arrested. I know nothing about the "Red Flag" but sometimes heard the printing machine being worked during the night.

7th accused :- I am an assistant in the shop. I did not assault the detectives.

8th accused :- I am the mother of the 1st and 2nd accused. I did not assault the detectives but pleaded with them to let the 2nd accused go.

9th accused :- I am 14 years old. I am employed in the ^Lshop as an apprentice. My family is in the country but lately I have had no replies to the letters I have sent them.

Decision

Remand no fixed date for trial.
3rd, 4th and 9th to furnish reliable security
Others to be detained.
Dah Chung Printing Company to be sealed
up for the time being.

January 12, 1931.

I.S.

"Red Flag Daily News" : Court Proceedings against Printers

Nine Chinese apprehended on January 9 at Printing shop No.67 Yalu Road where the "Red Flag Daily News" had been printed during the previous ten days, appeared before the Court on January 10, when six of them were remanded in custody and the remaining three, a sub-tenant and two apprentices, on shop security.

January 10, 1931

Political

"Red Flag Daily News" - Printing base raided

Acting on information that the "Red Flag Daily News", the semi-official organ of the Chinese C.P., was being printed in the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中), 68 Yalu Road, a watch was kept on that address with the result that at about 8.30 a.m. on January 9 two detectives observed a man emerge from the shop with a bundle of papers under his arm. On being challenged he was found to have about 4,000 copies of the "Red Flag" of January 8, 1931. At this point five or six men rushed out of the shop, attacked the detectives and attempted to seize their pistols. One of the two officers was so manhandled that he and his colleagues were compelled to fire, five shots being fired. This resulted in the assailants decamping, although one of them was subsequently arrested. So far as can be ascertained, no person was hit. Immediately following this incident a posse of detectives arrived on the scene and carried out a raid on the premises, an ordinary Chinese dwelling with the bottom floor used as a printing room and one upstairs room as a type-setting room. In the printing room were one press and three small machines, all treadle driven, and one paper cutting machine, while the typesetting room contained about half a ton of lead type. On the roller of the printing press was found a complete and legible impression of "Red Flag" of the issue seized a few minutes previously.

Political (2)

On information furnished by the man carrying the copies of the paper, a visit was made to 1033 Woesung Road, where a back room on the ground floor was found to have been used as communication office of the "Red Flag". Investigation showed that this room was looked after by an old woman who had decamped before the arrival of the Police. From a statement made by the same accused, it appears that he went each evening to this room and obtained from the old woman the type, all set and complete, for the next issue of the "Red Flag". After printing, the copies were delivered by him to the old woman. A search of the room, however, produced nothing incriminating, the only furniture consisting of a table and a bed.

There was ample evidence that the Dah Tsong Printing Shop undertook legitimate business and an examination of the account books showed no reference to transactions regarding the "Red Flag".

It was also learned that on December 30 a Chinese of the student class and speaking the Homan dialect came to the Dah Tsong with a frame containing type set for printing. He asked if it could be printed on the premises and it was eventually agreed between him and ^{the} brother of the proprietor that the printing should be done at the rate of \$15.00 for each issue of 3,000 copies. It was also agreed that the money should be paid three issues in advance. In all the shop had received \$225.00 from this man who called at the shop every three days.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of ^{King} Chien Chin-kan (錢金淦),
native of Shaoshing taken by me D.S.I. Montgomery.
at Hongkew Station the January 9, 1931 and interpreted by D.I. Chen Chang.

My name is Chien ^{King} Chin-kan (錢金淦), age 38.
I am a native of Shaoshing. I was born at Shanghai,
in the City at Taivung Road. I studied at the Ting
Ming Primary School commencing my studies in the early
part of 1915 and ending about June 1916. At this time
a neighbour named Foo Kwei (富貴) found employment for
me at a Japanese tailor's shop at Boone Road. I served
there for about six months when I was discharged over a certain
physical disability. I then returned to my home.
In Spring 1917 I was recommended by another neighbour to
be a cook's boy on board the s.s. "Doo Nan" plying
between Shanghai and Nanchang. I retained this
employment for six months and had to leave on account of
the death of a steward. I then went home and was
unemployed for six months. In the Spring of 1918 I
was recommended by another neighbour named Wong Kung-ming
(王根明) to a Japanese named Asizawa, who kept a printing
shop at Chapoo Road, as apprentice book-binder. This
position I retained until April 1923. I made much
progress there because there were more than 100 Chinese employed
there and they helped me to obtain a fair knowledge of
Chinese characters and also I learned to speak some
Japanese. When I left this position I was getting \$18.00
per month. I then obtained a position as bookbinder at the
Library offices. I was thus employed for four
years. In the Summer of 1923 a Japanese named
[illegible] obtained the position of chief assistant in his

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

printing establishment ~~at~~ called The Tujeri Printing Works,
Worsung Road (near gateway to Haining Road). During the
General Strike of 1925 I was discharged from this position.
I was unemployed until August 1925 when I borrowed some money from
my sister and a friend named Bei Ching-zai (裴金財),
living in the City and putting some of my own money to it
established a printing business at 60 Yalu Road with two
old machines. The matter we printed was various
kinds of advertising matter. My brother Chien Ching-kau
worked with me. His work was to look to the accounts.
According ^{to} the books he received \$18.00 a month and I received
\$25.00 a month. The profits go into business and now we
have more than \$2,000 worth of plant and we removed to
No. 67 Yalu Road. As far as I know my brother started to
print the "Red Flag Daily News" about ten days ago. Each
night he worked for about two and a half hours. He did
this secretly. Prior to his starting to print this
paper he consulted me about it and I told him it was too
dangerous. One night I heard the sound of the printing
machinery and I questioned my brother about it. He told me
that he had made a contract with certain people to print
3,000 copies a night at a charge of \$15.00 per 3,000 copies.
I wanted him to stop it but he carried on. He told me that
they paid for it in advance. The whole thing was handled
by my brother. He used to leave the shop at 9 or 10
p.m. and would be away from fifteen minutes to half an hour and
return with the type plates fully prepared. We supplied the ~~the~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

paper. In the morning at about 8 or 8.15 my brother
could take the paper and return about ten minutes later.
The plates were changed for each publication. I don't
know anything about the arrangements made by my brother. On
the January 9, 1931, in the morning I heard the sound of
and went downstairs to see what was the matter. I went
to great room and was met there by a foreigner who
questioned me. I told him I was the master of the shop
and was a master. My elder brother Chien Ching Pan
(錢金寶) made the imitation pistol found by the Police.
He was at one time a soldier. The pistol was made as
a toy for his children.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chien Hing-yi (錢良義),
native of Shaoching taken by me D.I. Ross
at Hong Kong on the January 5, 1931 and interpreted by D.S.I. Chin To-liang.

My name is Chien Hing-yi (錢良義), 1112 Chien Hing-hao (錢金高), native of Shaoching, age 30, and single. I was born at Tai Fung Loo (丹鳳樓), Sing Hai Wo (新南河), city. At 7 years of age I studied in the Tung Hing (東明) Primary School till ten years of age when I discontinued my studies and remained at home. At 12 years of age, I was recommended by my brother Chien Hing-kan (錢金全) to be an apprentice in the Lee Shih (盧澤) Printing Firm (Japanese) on Haining Road near Chapoo Road. My apprenticeship was completed three years later when I joined the Oriental Printing Firm (東方) (Japanese) located at the rear of the Shanghai Times, Avenue Edward VII, as a printer. I worked there for one year and left this firm at the end of 1925 as this firm was closed down owing to trade depression. In 1924 I removed with my mother, brother and his wife, from the city to Yung Shing Li (永興里), Wukow Road, where we lived for one year and again removed to the present address at No. 67 Yalu Road. Having left the Oriental Printing Firm, I joined the Sung Kiang Tong (申江堂) Printing Firm (Japanese), Thorne Road, as a printer. I worked there for one year. Owing to the wages being too low, I was recommended by a friend named Chen (陳), a friend of my brother, to the Kuo Tai (國泰) Printing Firm where I worked for over three years. After a change of management, I was recommended by Chien Hing Kan (錢金全)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

to the Wei Yang Printing Firm (匯文印刷所), Rue Lafayette, whose proprietor named Ch. Hsiang-ling (陳劍林) is a friend of my brother. I remained here for over half a year and resigned owing to the food being bad. I remained at home for about one month and rejoined the Sung Kiang Tong (申江堂) Printing Concern, (Japanese), at the request of the Management who sent Kuo Chao-ling (葛兆林), the typesetter foreman, to fetch me. I remained there about a year and a half. In July 1932, a printer named Yang (楊), a native of Shantung, of the Tsing Sun Printing Firm (清山印刷所), next door to the Sung Kiang Tong (申江堂), Thorne Road, recommended me to his friend named Li (李) for the purpose of getting a job for me at Singapore at a monthly wage of T\$0.30. I agreed to the idea and consequently resigned my job from the Sung Kiang Tong. Unexpectedly this man Li, Yang's friend, disappeared, and therefore I was unemployed and was obliged to remain at home to assist my brother Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) to manage the Dah Tsoong (大中) Printing Shop, which he established five years ago at Hsian Road but removed to the present address at 67 Yalu Road in May, 1939. My mother is named Chien Chen Sz (錢陳氏).

I am the manager of the shop, as well as being the accountant and proof-reader. The Dah Tsoong Printing Shop is responsible for the publication of the last 15 issues of the "Red Flag Daily News", the first one appearing on about December 26, 1930. At 8 p.m. December 20, 1930, a Chinese of the student type speaking the Honan dialect came to my

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

brother's shop with a piece of lead type wanted in a newspaper, and asked what he could do some printing for him. At that time I was the only one present in the shop and consequently negotiated with him myself unknown to others. We agreed to \$15.00 for publishing 3,000 copies of each issue and that the money would be paid three issues in advance. In answer to my question regarding his name, the visitor asked me to address him as the Liang Yeu (良友) Advertising Agency. On his departure, he instructed me to deliver the printed copies of the newspaper to No. 1033 Chiu Yuen Li (青園里), Chapsoo Road at 8 a.m. every day and to go there for the lead type at 9 p.m. every evening. When I went there in the morning, I entered by the back door and deposited the papers in a room in the kitchen. I was met by an old woman on these visits but never conversed with her. When I went there in the evening I saw nobody with the exception of one occasion when I met a male with whom I did not speak. The person who called at the shop on the first occasion came every three days and paid for the papers. He used to come in the evening. We have received payment for all fifteen issues, totalling \$225.00. At 8 a.m. January 9, 1931, I took 3,000 copies of the paper wrapped in a piece of waste paper and while passing the entrance from alleyway on Yalu Road, two Chinese of working class came forward and snatched the papers from me and caught hold of me, at the same time producing pistols. I then knew that they came from the Police and knowing that the contents of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 4 -

papers were of a communistic nature, I struggled and shouted ~~MEMORABLE~~ "Help". The shouting brought my mother Lien Heng Sz (錢陳氏) out and she begged the detectives to set me free, but this request was refused. Thereupon I continued to struggle and succeeded in escaping from the detectives' hands and ran away through the alleyway. I entered a nearby cigarette shop where I took refuge, but the detectives later discovered me and took me into custody. Some of the lead types were sent back and while the remainder are kept in the shop. Apart from the "Red Flag Daily News", nothing of a communistic nature has ever been published. I knew that it was the "Red Flag Daily News" that was being printed, also I am fully aware that its contents are purely communistic. I know that it is against the law but I did not make any report to the authorities because it was a question of obtaining a livelihood. On December 26, 1930, my brother got to know that I was printing the "Red Flag Daily News", but I told him that I would take the full responsibility of the matter and asked him not to interfere. The two persons who escaped are (1) King Wen-liang (金文良), native of Huangtu, age 21, type-setter, who has been in the employ of the shop for over four years and (2) Yu Jen-long (喻仁龍), native of Paoshan, age 19, an apprentice for over one year. Living in the shop is one sub-tenant named Zao Keng-fah (曹根發).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zao Keng-fah (曹根发)
native of Pootung taken by me D.I. Rees
at Hongkew Stn. on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by DaS.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Zao-Keng-fah (曹根发), age 19, native of Pootung, married. I was born at Tai Feng Lur (丹凤楼), City, and Chien King-kan (钱金坎) was my neighbour at that time. While I was seven years of age, our family removed to No. 13 Zung Chi Li (仁智里), Kwan Ying Kuo (观音阁), City. At 13 years of age, I was recommended by a neighbour named Wong (王) who was a paper cutter in the Shanghai Mainichi, to be an apprentice in the Loo Shih Printing firm (罗世印刷所), Haining Road. At that time Yang Ung-bei (杨恩培), Chien King-kan (钱金坎) and Chien King-kan (钱金高) were also working there and became on friendly terms. On attaining the age of 17 my apprenticeship was completed and I was recommended by my wife's brother named Yuen Ah-keng (阮阿根), who is a book-binder in the Loo Shih Printing Concern, as a printer in the S Vee Printing Firm (四维印刷所) (Japanese), Cr. of Yalu and Woosung Roads. In October, 1929, as the house in the city where we lived was going to be demolished, we then removed, at the recommendation of my wife's brother, to 67 Yalu Road where we rented a small room. I did not go to my work on the morning of Jan. 8, on account of a boil on my face and I rested at home. I did not pay any attention to the affairs of the Dah Tsong Printing firm (大中印刷所) and have never assisted them in their work, so I know nothing about their affairs. I left my home at 7.45 a.m. every day to go to the S Vee Printing firm and usually returned home at 8 p.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

-2-

except when there was night work and I used to come at
11 p.m. During the night of monday last (Jan.5) I heard
the sounding of printing. In answer to my question, Chien
King-kan said that he was printing programmes for certain
theatres.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Hwa Zung-liang (華仁良)
native of Zaushing taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31. and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Hwa Zung-liang. I am 18 years of age and a native of Yuyao, Shaoshing. I studied from the age of 9 until I was 13 years old in my native home. After that I helped my father in farm work until I was 16 years old when I came to Shanghai with my cousin Yuan Ching Lai (袁金樓) (deceased). I lodged for about 10 days in the Wei Hong Electricity Supply Co, at Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession. There I was introduced by one Wong Tso-shu to the Dah Tsoong Printing Office as an apprentice, doing miscellaneous work and helped in printing works in my leisure time. The Red Flag Daily News was printed at 11 p.m. or 12 m.n. by Chien King Kao and King Wen-liang. Wong Teh Lee and Chen Lung, the last three are not in custody. The leadtype was brought in by Chien King Kao. After I had finished my various duties, I was ordered from time to time by Chien King Kao to assist in the printing of the Red Flag Daily News. Every morning, the papers were delivered by Chien King Kao but I do not know the place to which he took them. I was caught in the upstairs room this morning January 9, 1931.

Sgd. Hwa Zung-liang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Zao-chong (李兆昌)
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Li Zao-chong (李兆昌). I am 19 years old and a native of Shanghai. I studied from 14 years to 16 years in the Woo Hai Public School (private) off Kaifoong Road. After that I worked in the Tsung Hwa Printing Factory (situated at Hon Teh Li, Kaifeng Road) as an apprentice where I served for about one year, after that I paying my own board worked in the Lee Kuo Printing Office as a type-setter until May 1930, my wages being \$15.00 per mensem. I then began work as a type-setter in the Dah Tsung Printing Office at 67 Yaly Road and received a monthly wage of \$8. I worked in the upstairs back room everyday. In the day time I set eypes belonging to advertising matters and I never worked at night. The lead type was brought in by one Chien King-kao and the "Red Flag Daily News" was printed at mid-night when I was asleep. I heard the printing machines working, - last night at 2 a.m. But I have never seen the Red Flag Daily News. I was arrested at 8.30 a.m. this morning, January 9, 1931.

Sgd. Li Zao-chong.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Liu H. Tsang (劉阿振)
native of Shaoching taken by me D.S.I. Montgomery
at Hongkong Stn on the January 9, 1931 and interpreted by D.I. Chen Chang

My name is Liu H. Tsang (劉阿振), age 33. I
am a printer and a native of Ningpo. I live at 67
Yuli Road where I work. I sleep in a cubicle on the
1st floor. I was born at Han Shu Hsien, West Gate,
Ningpo, north of Ningpo where my mother still lives.
I studied for six years at a private school and then for two
years at the Hsu Tsung (徐中) Primary School, West
Gate, Ningpo. About the year 1925, when I was about 14
years old my mother asked a man named Wong Hau Yang (王朝陽)
to bring me to Shanghai. We came here and put up two nights
at the Sung Yang Tse printing Works, Shantung Road. Wong
Hau Yang was accountant at this place. These works have since
been closed. I have some knowledge of Chinese characters. Wong
Hau Yang found employment for me at the ^二 Jing Dang Printing
Shop, under the management of Han Ts Tsang (夏志章),
a Shanghai man. I was engaged there as apprentice
and worked there for two months when the shop closed down.
Hau Ts Tsang found employment for at the ^漢 Ming Printing
Company at a salary of \$5.50 a month. This shop was located at
Canton Road. I worked here for about a year when the
shop closed down. I was then recommended by the manager
Tsen Ts Woo (周子初) to the Kwang Ming (光明) Printing
Shop. Here I worked for about three years. The master of ~~the~~
this shop was Yue Ah Pau (俞阿保), a Ningpo man, aged about
30 years. I did not print any communistic matter at any
time. In April 1927 I went home to visit my mother
because she wanted to have me nearer home. I was at

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 2 -

Home for about a month when my mother found employment for me at the Mei Tsong Printing Works, Kiangtung, Ningpo. I worked there for about 2 months under the Kai An (余克安) as a printer as the shop was small he was unable to keep any assistants. I therefore came back to Shanghai. At Shanghai I met an old friend named Wang Tsi-ling (王德奎) whom I had known at the Han Ming (漢明) Printing Works. He found employment for me at the printing works attached to the Chia-yi (金榮公學) Public School in Frenchtown near the Chinese Consulate. I was employed there as assistant printer. The type of printing done at this place was religious and school matter. Here I got to learn the foreign alphabet but I cannot speak English. My wages were \$12.00 a month. I was here for about two years. This would be about May 1928 when I became sick and so I returned to my home. Here I stayed until about October of that year. At this time I found employment at the Ziang Chi Printing Shop which was established by a former printer of the Han Ming Printing Works named Doo Chih-ziang (屠吉祥). I stayed there until July 1930. I was paid \$12.00 a month. At this time a friend named Tsang Fah-yung (張若榮) wrote to me asking me to come to Shanghai as he had employment for me. Arriving at Shanghai too late I found that the place was filled. One Yang Kuo-sung (楊國昇), a typesetter found employment for me at the Dah Tsung (大中) Printing Shop,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

(was on \$12.00 a month), of Yuh Road, the master of which is known as Chai Ching Hing (錢金庭). In that shop were employed 8 tipsters, Lee Tai Chang (李兆昌), Wang Tai-nai (王德義), the brothers Yang Tai Ban (楊恩培) and Yang Tai (楊仁良), Yang Tai Chang (楊日盛), the Tai Loong (喻仁龍) and Sheng-jik Shun Chai Chang Mai (吉鼎梅). A man named Chai Hong-fai (曹根茂), who is employed in a Japanese printing shop, lives in 67 Yuh Road.

錢金庭
Chai Ching Hing alias Chai Ching Hing (錢良義)

is brother of the shop master and his duty was to look after the machinery. During the day we worked under the direction of the shop master printing advertising matter. It was during the night that the communistic papers were printed by the master's brother. He worked by himself from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. He brought the printing plates all complete to the shop. The paper ~~printing~~ printed is the Red Flag Daily News. It would estimate 2,000 copies were printed each night. I did not take any part in the night printing. On the morning of January 9, 1931 I heard a great noise and on going downstairs was arrested in the house I did not assault the detectives. This statement is true.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yang Ung-bei (楊恩培)
 native of Tsingkiangpu (青江浦) taken by me D.I. Ross
 at Hongkew Stn. on the 9/1/31 and interpreted by D.S.I. Sih Tse-liang

My name is Yang Ung-bei, native of Tsingkiangpu, age 24, and single. I was born at Wong Ka Ning Village (王家堡村), Tsingkiangpu. I studied for one year while I was 7 years of age in a private school. When I was ten years of age I came to Shanghai with my parents. We took up residence at Ta Wu Ka (泰和街), Yangtszepoo. Later I was recommended by a fellow-countryman, name unknown, and obtained work as a juvenile worker in the Oriental Cotton Mill. I worked there for two years and left owing to the wages being too small. I was then recommended by a neighbour named Li (李) as an apprentice in the Loo Shih Printing Concern (洛世印刷所) (Japanese), Haining Road. At that time I made the acquaintance of Chien King-kan (錢金鑑) and Chien king-kau (錢金高), who were also apprentices there. I remained there for seven years and was dismissed for having gone strike following upon the May 30th Incident in 1925. I then remained at home. At that time our family resided at No. 336a Kiang Hsia Li (江厦里), Wuchow Road. I then worked as a fruit-hawker. In May, 1929, my friend named Sung Teh-pao (沈德宝) wrote me a letter from Hankow asking me to proceed there to assist him in establishing a printing concern. I became acquainted with this man some three years ago. He is native of Ningpo and formerly resided at Yung Hwa Li (榮華里), Singkepang Road and used to purchase fruit from the stall which I had placed at the entrance to the Pao Chen Li Alleyway, Yuen Feong Road. We were good friends. His father was the owner

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

-2-

of a cigarette shop in Hankow. In compliance with his request I left Shanghai for Hankow, but on arrival there I found he has established a lithographic printing shop which is totally different to my knowledge of printing (lead-type). As I was of little use to him, I returned to Shanghai about June 20 and resumed my former occupation as a fruit hawker. About July 10, I called on Chien King-kan and Chien King-kau at the Dah Tsong Printing Shop (大中印刷), 67 Yalu Road. This shop was established by them about three years ago at Hsian Road, and removed to its present address in May 1929. They asked me to be a printer in their shop at a monthly wage of \$12, which I accepted. The matter printed in this shop consists of programmes for cinema theatres such as the Palace Theatre and advertising posters for shops. According to my knowledge I have not seen any copies of "Red Flag Daily News" nor any other handbills or posters being printed on the premises. About 10 days ago, shortly after midnight, while I was trying to sleep I heard the sound of printing. I asked Chien King-mao what was the matter and he replied that he was printing some important matters that he wished to do himself. However, about three or four days ago, Chien King-mao told me that he was printing every night a communist paper but asked me not to disclose this matter to any other person. He used to go out everynight at 10 p.m. and return an hour later and again went out at 8 a.m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____
-3-

in the morning for the purpose of delivering the printed matter. I do not know where he delivered the matter. This morning, Jan. 9, 1931, while I was still lying in bed, I heard somebody engaged in a fight. While I was in the act of getting up, the men from the Police Station came in and took me into custody.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Hien Zung Sz (錢宗士)
native of Zaushing taken by me D.S.I. Pepp
at Hongkew on the 9/1/31. and interpreted by _____

States,

My name is Hien Zung Sz (錢宗士), am 55 years old and native of Zaushing. I live at 67 Yalu Road. My oldest son opened the Da Tsong Printing Shop about four years ago. About 8 a.m. to-day (7th January) while having breakfast upstairs I heard my second son cry. I rushed downstairs where I saw that my second son was arrested by a detective. I asked the detective to have my son released. A little while later, more police came and arrested me. I do not know what newspapers my son were printing.

Sgd. Hien Zung Sz.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zah Shih-zung (石日盛)
native of Fooning, Kiangsu taken by me D.S.I. Papp
at Hkw Stn. on the Jan. 8, 1931 and interpreted by _____

My name is Zah Sih-zung (石日盛), am 14 years old and a native of Fooning, Kiangsu. I studied from 9 years to 12 years in a private school in my native place. Owing to the death of my father, I came to Shanghai with my mother and took lodging in Chapei Huts (address unknown) where we stayed about 18 months, when I lost sight of my mother. Thus I was forced to become a coolie in conveying or breaking stones. In August 1930 I was introduced by my sister's husband to the Dah Tsung Printing Office at 67 Yalu Road as an apprentice. After I have worked for about one month I fell sick from the strenuous works I had to perform as a coolie. Owing to sickness I stayed always upstairs, and therefore I do not know what was being done downstairs. I was arrested by a policeman this morning January 9, 1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

File No.
 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 Special Branch No. 1.
 No. S. B. D. 627
 Date January 14, 1931.
 File 16 - 1 - 31.

Subject (in full) Article in the local Chinese press re: "Arrest of
 Important Communists at Kiangwan".

Made by D. I. Robertson. Forwarded by

The attached article contained in the Eastern Times of January 14 is a distorted account of a raid on a bookstore at 2 p.m. on January 11, 1931. There is no connection between the foregoing and the raid on the Red Flag printing establishment at 67 Yalu Road on January 9, 1931.

The following is an extract from the Daily Report of January 13 :

"At 2 p.m. January 11, the Chinese Military Authorities raided the Kwan Chu (Kwan Chu) Book Store No. 518 Jukong Road (North Szechuen Road corner), Chapel, and seized a large quantity of communistic books. Four Chinese, including two females, were taken into custody."

The books referred to were pro-communistic.

Henry Robertson
 D. I.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Branches).

Reg.
 Please file.
 J.H.

14:1:31.

Anti-Communism

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. REC.
No. S. B. D. 627
date 14 - 1 - 31

January 14. 1931.

Communism. Arrest of Important Communists
at Kiangwan

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers
publish the following report :-

On January 12, the Bureau of Public Safety arrested
several communists including two women in a house at
Kiangwan. Among the arrested persons are Communist
propaganda writers and a financial supporter. Before
the arrest the Shanghai Municipal Police seized a
quantity of the "Red Flag" a Communistic publication.
The printing place was searched and nine persons were
arrested.

|| It is learned that all these arrested persons are
connected with the "Red Flag" and other publications.

S.I.,
For investigation and
report please

JH

14:1:31.

Story - Communism

January 14. 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. D. RECORD
No. S. B. D. 627
date 14 - 1 - 31

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S.I.,
For investigation and
report please

JH

14:1:31.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

March 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 1. O. D. 627
1930.
Date 12. 3. 30.

Copies of communistic mosquito newspaper "Red Flag"
distributed by post to Chinese P.C.s

One of the wrappers quotes the sender of that particular package as "The Labourers' Cooperative Society" (勞工合作社), Moulmein Road. (No number given). Exhaustive enquiries have been made in this locality but no trace can be found of any base or communication office. Despite such enquiries, it is, of course, quite possible that some sort of office does exist in Moulmein Road, but the fact that such bases do not advertise themselves and are invariably buried in some small back room makes detection exceedingly difficult. In all likelihood the organization, the name of which has not cropped up hitherto, is fictitious.

Information
11/2/30

John Robertson
C. D. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Gordon Road Station.

REPORT

Date March 6, 1930.

Report on attached Communistic papers.

Subject (in full)

Made by D.S.I. Crawford. Forwarded by *John Adams Insp't*

Sir,

At 8.15 a.m. this morning, the 6/3/30, two bundles of newspapers enclosed in brown paper were delivered at the Training Depot Office (Inspector Stubbings), one addressed to C.P.C.s 1008, 1067 and 1967, and the other addressed to the Chinese Policemen Gordon and Connaught Roads. These papers were sent through the Post.

On examination in the Depot Office they were found to be of Communistic nature, the papers' name being the "Red Flag", purporting to come from the Special Kuomintang Department.

Attached are the copies found.

C.P.C. 1008, ~~Deu~~ Ts Lo (徐德祿), native of Chihli, residing at 41 Edinburgh Road, O.O.L. attached to Bubbling Well Station, joined the Force on 3/2/29, was posted to Sinza Station on completion of training, and transferred to Bubbling Well Station on 15/6/29. Enquiries made, ascertain that he is a good policeman. Guarantor: Tong Chen Fu (冯仁甫), 182 Cunningham Road.

C.P.C. 1067 Wu Chen Sheng (吴震生), native of Chihli, residing at 866A Markham Road, attached to Sinza Station. Joined the Force on 4/2/29, was posted to Sinza Station on completion of training on 28/7/29.

Enquiries:- He is a good policeman. Guarantor ^廖 Im Siau Zee, of Tong Wu ^路 574 Manila Road.

C.P.C. 1967 Shao Chen Kung (邵振康), native of Kiangsu, attached to West Hongkew Station. Joined the Force on 12/4/28 and was posted from Depot to West Hongkew on 2/9/28. A good policeman. Guarantor Gee Hsiang Kew (柯香居), of 292 Tientsin Road.

Officer i/c Political Branch.

E. Crawford
D.S.I.

1 627
11 11 29
November 10 29.

Dear Colonel,

With reference to your letter of November 2 on the subject of a Communist publication entitled "The Red Flag", I have to inform you that this paper first appeared in November 1928 in the form of a pamphlet. Shortly afterwards it appeared as a weekly publication, and has been published in the form of a mosquito newspaper every Wednesday and Saturday since July 17, 1929. No trace can be found of the persons responsible for the publication of The Red Flag or the whereabouts of the place where it is edited or printed. As a matter of fact there is reason to believe the offices of the publication are frequently changed.

I send you herewith ^xthree specimen copies of The Red Flag as requested in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. G.H.R. Halland, O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

Scay

x sent

64 Jan

MLB

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

November 9, 1929.

A/ D. C. I.

With reference to the attached letter of November 2, I beg to report that the Communistic publication entitled "The Red Flag" clandestinely made its first appearance in the form of a pamphlet in November 1928. Shortly after that date it had regularly appeared once a week and from its 24th issue onward every three days in the form of a mosquito paper, which form it still retains. Since July 17, 1929, however, it has appeared every Wednesday and Saturday. The efforts of the Authorities to discover the place where it is printed have so far been unsuccessful.

Attached herewith are three specimen copies of the periodical.

J. Papp
D. S. I.

The names of the persons responsible for the issue of "The Red Flag" are unknown but there is evidence that its editorial office keeps shifting about to avoid detection

JR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 627...
Date 5/11/29

SECRET

H. B. M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

2nd November, 1929.

My dear Aiers,

With reference to your Daily Intelligence Summary for the 26th of October, 1929, I should be grateful if you would kindly let me have any information which you have been able to collect regarding the publication entitled "The Red Flag", copies of which were distributed on the 25th. of October among employees of a mill in Pootoo Road district. I should also be glad to have two or three specimen copies of this periodical if such are available.

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Aiers, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Police,

Criminal Investigation Department,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

*A.C. (Pol)
? Lea*

4/11

*Intell. Section,
For attention*

4/11/29